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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/631,339	07/30/2003	Vivek Sharma	ORCL-2002-176-01	9926
7590 WAGNER, MURABITO & HAO LLP Third Floor Two North Market Street San Jose, CA 95113			EXAMINER BAUTISTA, XIOMARA L	
			ART UNIT 2179	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	04/06/2007	PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/631,339	SHARMA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	X. L. Bautista	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2003.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 July 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claim 15 is objected to because of the following informalities: "graphical uses interface" (line 19) should be changed to "graphical user interface". Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
3. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
4. Claim 22 recites the limitation "invokes execution of said script at said location" in lines 2-3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

**6. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Austin et al* (US 2002/0070968 A1).**

Claims 1 and 6:

Austin discloses a system and method for configuring a graphical user interface (GUI) element to publish data to a data target and or subscribe to data from a data source (abstract; p. 10, par. 0140). Austin teaches that a GUI is generated to enable a developer to create a desired program or to enable an end user to specify a GUI element to use in viewing data (p. 4, par. 0038; p. 6, par. 0085). Austin teaches that the system enables a developer to associate a GUI element with a program (p. 9, par. 0119, 0121, 0123; p. 10, par. 0140; p. 19, par. 0285); a GUI element for receiving user input data or indicating data to the user, such as a text box, a check box, etc. Austin explains that a developer may invoke a dialog box and choose from options (input type command; input mechanism) in order to specify a data connection type for the GUI elements (abstract; p. 4, par. 0038; p. 7, par. 0094; p. 11, par. 0142, 0153, 0154).

Claims 2 and 7:

See claim 1. Austin teaches prompting a user to enter a command (abstract; p. 4, par. 0038; p. 7, par. 0094; p. 11, par. 0142, 0153, 0154).

Claim 13:

Austin teaches a graphics display unit (figs. 1-8).

Claim 14:

Austin teaches receiving response from the display unit and parsing the response to determine a user specified input value and sending the specified input values to the script or program (p. 2, par. 0025).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 3-5, 8-12, 16-20 and 23-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Austin and McCormack (US 2005/0021652 A1).**

Claims 3-5 and 16-19:

Austin teaches a computing device for implementing a graphical user interface; a server device for implementing a program and program execution (abstract; p. 1, par. 0005-0007; p. 2, par. 0023, 0024; p. 6, par. 0085) but it does not teach a shell for executing a program or script. However, McCormack discloses a

computer based messaging system having a CLI shell program for allowing users to direct the operation of the computer system by entering a text command wherein the text command can be used as a scripting language to perform computer operations (abstract; p. 1, par. 0008, 0009; p. 2, par. 0032, 0036; p. 4, par. 0063-0065; p. 5, par. 0068). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Austin's invention to include McCormack's teaching of implementing a shell for executing a script because a shell permits the user to have easy interaction with the computing system and it presents an interface to multiple operating system functions and services; and it is also advantageous because a shell is a program that interprets sequences of text input as command and it also interactively prompts a reads commands from the computer.

Claims 8-12 and 25-28:

See claim 3. Austin does not teach information having a tag. However, McCormack teaches that text commands are used as scripting language to perform operations and that once a script is saved, it is saved with an identifying name and it can be executed again by simply typing the identifying name into the CLI shell program (p. 1, par. 0009). Thus, it would have been further obvious to assign tags to input commands because they may simplify the execution of scripts.

Claim 20:

See claim 1. Austin teaches that the program interface may be used by an authorized developer to configure a graphical user interface. Austin teaches user authorization is necessary for connecting to the server (p. 14, par. 0195).

Claim 23:

See claims 1 and 8. Austin/McCormack teaches information having a tag (Austin: p. 4, par. 0038; p. 7, par. 0094; p. 9, par. 0119, 0121, 0123; p. 10, par. 0140; p. 11, par. 0142, 0153, 0154; p. 19, par. 0285; McCormack: p. 1, par. 0009).

Claim 24:

See claim 2. See: abstract; p. 4, par. 0038; p. 7, par. 0094; p. 11, par. 0142, 0153, 0154.

Claim 29:

See claim 1. Austin teaches a web browser, a web page and a web server (p. 3, par. 0032; p. 16, par. 0216).

Claim 30:

See claim 14. See: p. 2, par. 0025.

9. **Claims 15 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Austin.**

Claim 15:

See claim 1. Austin teaches a web browser, a web page and a web server (p. 3, par. 0032; p. 16, par. 0216) but it does not teach serving a Java server page to a web browser. However, it would have been obvious to include a Java server page in Austin's system because they can be used to build dynamic web content and Web sites and for accessing database information on a Web server, and they can also be used to control the content or appearance of a web page before sending the web page to the user that requested it.

Claim 22:

Austin teaches invoking execution of a program at the computing device (abstract; p. 2, par. 0023, 0025).

**10. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Austin/McCormack and Brewster et al* (US 6,539,538 B1).**

Claim 21:

Austin does not teach generating an audit trail of the script. However, Brewster discloses an information routing system and method having a graphical user interface for developing and testing new scripts (abstract; col. 4, lines 62-67; col. 5, lines 1-23). Brewster explains that Audit Trail files provide complete log of the execution path of a script and the code executed by the script (col. 9, lines 64-67;

col. 10, lines 1-3). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Austin/McCormack's invention to include Brewster's teaching of generating an audit trail of a script because audit trails keep a chronological record of computer system activities that are save to a file on the system and can be reviewed later by the developer or system administrator to identify any user actions.

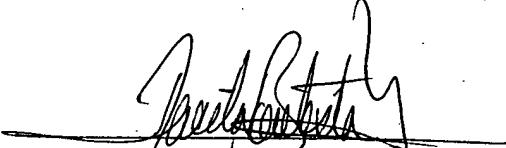
***Conclusion***

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to X. L. Bautista whose telephone number is (571) 272-4132. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday 8:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

13. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



X. L. Bautista  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2179

xlb  
March 28, 2007